XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2391.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1792.

LONDON, *August* 23.

BY yesterday's mail from France, we have the following particulars: The king and queen remain in the temple, which the commissioners appointed by the community of Paris have been busy in rendering as suitable as possible their accommodation. The following is the official ement of the commissioners:

We are adding all local conveniences to the ing of the destituted family. The apartments in tower seem most to unite security with pleasant- . 1. The ground-floor contains five rooms with apel.—This floor is the place of meeting for all family during the day; they take their repast in of the balconies of the great saloon, on the side of garden; a stair-case has been made to it; on all there are mats and straw-coverings. 2. From saloon a wooden stair-case has been formed to the story, where is the lodging of Louis XVI. which been disposed exactly as he desired. 3. The nd story is occupied by the persons in the interior ice. 4. The family occupy the building, which the tower, and which will be entirely insulated. Of the suite of apartments connected with the er, the first will be occupied by the daughter and r of Louis XVI. the second, on one side, by ia Antonietta; the third, on the other side, by dame Lamballe.

Particular requests of the wife of Louis XVI. mitted to the council-general of the community.— Two intelligent and able men to serve in the in- or of the building, and there only. 2dly. A stout for the same purpose in those private cases, in ich a man cannot be about a woman. (This re- st is given literally from the queen's own words). y. That the laundresses and other working persons ll be permitted to deliver into safe hands the arti- now in their possession. "In this respect, (con- ued the commissioners) we have provisionally or- ed, that all articles brought for Louis XVI. or his e, shall be delivered to them, and the receipt veri- d by themselves. If the community approve these estions, they shall be continued to M. Palloy.

(Signed) LEONARD, BOURDON, TRUCHON, DEFINEUX."

Many members of the community are constantly out the temple, superintending the preparations de, partly for the security, and partly for the con- ience of the king. Louis appears, during the atest part of the morning, in the garden, and views se preparations with indifference. The communi- have received such indisputable proofs of plans for rying him off, that a fosse twenty feet wide is or- ed to be sunk round the building. Notwithstand- all precautions, it is known that there have been ons taking the height of the walls, and plans of new erections, with which they have escaped. Besides the exterior guard, there is now one for the erior, consisting of 50 men, who are relieved once twenty-four hours.

Sept. 8. The most moderate accounts state the slain the late tumults at Paris to be 4000, the highest l them 7000—On Monday at twelve o'clock the ult continued with little diminution.—The na- al assembly, the public offices, the treasury, ring all these horrors were unviolated. A letter eived by one of the most respectable families in wn, states the capture of Verdun, and that the pulace, excited, by this new disaster, were expected destroy the royal family. But we are inclined to ink, that Verdun is not yet taken, though a report that effect prevailed in Paris on Monday.

Amidst those horrors, the only pleasing reflection is, at when this shocking news left Paris, the temple, e residence of the royal family, was unattacked, d from the strong guard placed there by the munici- lity, it was hoped it would remain in safety—Upon e whole, it may rationally be expected, from the w undoubted near approach of the duke of Brunf- ick to Paris, that the bloody scene will soon be osed; and that all the temperate and rational part of e citizens, instead of opposing his entrance, will re- ive him and his army with cordial and open arms.

As yet, no other irruption has been made into rance, than that by the duke of Brunswick. Landau d Saar-Louis, supported by the army of M. Biron, ep the prince of Hohenloe in awe: and M. Du- ourier covers the northern frontiers; 10,000 men om M. Biron's army have joined M. Kellermann, nd 15,000 others will follow the duke of Brunswick.

BOSTON, *October* 20.

MARTINICO.

We learn that three French men of war, with ransports, lately arrived near that island, with 3000 roops on board—what that the Islanders dreading a epetition of the mischiefs which had been committed by the national troops who had before arrived among them, determined to oppose their landing. In consequence, on the signal being given that the fleet was in sight, the citizens assembled in arms, disarmed a body of national troops that were in garrison, unmaned a frigate that lay in the harbour, and sent word to the admiral that he could not be permitted to land the troops. The admiral notwithstanding came into the port, and attempting to land some of the troops, was fired upon, and obliged to put to sea. He has since, we learn, sailed for St. Domingo. The above is the report of the day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *October* 24.

We are informed that several families have within a few days come into this neighbourhood, from the western frontiers of this state, for safety. They report that the inhabitants in general are under great apprehensions of an attack from the Indians—who, at this time, seem determined upon hostilities against the United States, from one end of the frontier to the other.

NEW-YORK, *October* 26.

AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

By late papers received from Lisbon, several frigates and cutters had sailed for Gibraltar, to keep the Algerines within the Straits—Four frigates and six cutters had also sailed for the Brazils, to cruize on that station, in order to intercept any illicit traders, as they have lately been very frequent there.

We are informed by a letter from Amsterdam of the 23d of August last, that an additional duty has taken place, of one half per cent. ad valorem on all goods exported from the United Netherlands to the United States of America—and one per cent. on all goods imported into said Netherlands from the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30.

By the ship Neil Malcom, captain Gill, from London, we have accounts from France as late as the 3d of September; that on the 2d of that month, a dreadful scene had been acted in Paris. It having been reported that the duke of Brunswick's army were moveing on towards the capital, a resolution was formed, that 60,000 persons, capable of bearing arms in the city of Paris, should immediately march out to fight the invaders, and this was scarcely said, before it was executed. Sixty thousand patriots, enthusiastically mad for war, were seen under arms. But, dreadful to relate, they came to a resolution not to leave any aristocrats in Paris behind them; lest, if they should be defeated by the duke, the aristocrats would form an enemy in the rear: Accordingly, they ransacked the houses and prisons of Paris, and, as our reporter states it, they put to death a very great number, amongst whom were Madame Lamballe, the queen's confidant, Montmorin, Rochfoucauld, and one hundred and thirty priests.

A gentleman further informs us, that at Torbay, he saw an English paper of the 10th September, which contained some further intelligence, respecting the affair of the 2d, but concluded by remarking, that on the day following, viz. the 3d of September, every thing was again quiet, and the patriots marching away in high spirits, to receive the combined army.—The duke had taken Verdun and another post near the frontiers.

These accounts, however they may be detailed and shaded, are not so black, as some ridiculous reports of the duke of Clarence with an English fleet, appearing off Brest, in support of the emigrant princes—that Paris was in flames, the king and queen beheaded, and all the patriots in France, about 24 millions, put to the sword—by whom? an army of mercenaries of about 100,000, not one to 240! a thing impossible? No! The French may be in confusion, because some of their leaders are impostors,—but they must and will soon act with cool deliberation and general uniformity, against the tyrant army of slaves.

RICHMOND, *October* 26.

By an express from Knoxville, *(Territory south of the Ohio) we have received the following*

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

It is an undoubted truth, (strange as it may appear) that the baron de Corrondolet, governor of Louisiana, and governor O'Neale, of Pensacola, have opened the stores of the king of Spain, in West-Florida, to the Creeks and Cherokees, and delivered them arms and ammunition in abundance, advising and stimulating them to go to war against the frontier inhabitants of the United States, and that quickly, that now or never was the time, while the United States were engaged with the northern tribes.

On the 30th of September, about midnight, John Buchanan's station, four miles south of Nashville, (at which sundry families had collected, and fifteen gunmen) was attacked by a party of Creeks and Lower Cherokees, supposed to consist of three or four hundred.—Their approach was suspected by the running of cattle, that had taken fright at them, and upon examination, they were found rapidly advancing within ten yards of the gate, and from this place and distance they received the first fire from the man who discovered them (John M'Rory.) They immediately returned the fire, and continued a very heavy and constant firing upon the station, (block-houses surrounded with a stockade) for an hour, and were repulsed with considerable loss, without injuring man, woman or child, in the station.

During the whole time of the attack, the Indians were never more distant than ten yards from the block-house, and often in large numbers close round the lower walls, attempting to put fire to it. One ascended the roof with a torch, where he was shot, and falling to the ground renewed his attempts to fire the bottom logs, and was killed. The Indians fired thirty balls through a port-hole of the overjutting, which lodged in the roof in the circumference of a hat, and those sticking in the walls on the outside are innumerable.

Upon viewing the ground next morning, it appeared, that the fellow who was shot from the roof, was a Cherokee half breed, of the Running Water, known by the whites by the name of Tom Tunbridge's stepson, the son of a French woman, by an Indian; and there was much blood, and signs that many dead had been dragged off, and litters having been made to carry the wounded to their horses, which they had left a mile from the station. Near the block-house were found several swords, hatchets, pipes, kettles, and budgets of different Indian articles; one of the swords was a fine Spanish blade, and richly mounted in the Spanish fashion. In the morning previous to the attack, Jonathan Gee and ——— Clayton were sent out as spies, and on the ground, among other articles left by the Indians, were found a handkerchief and a mocason, known one to belong to Gee, and the other to Clayton, hence it is supposed they are killed.

Undoubted advices have been received, that as early as the 18th of September, as many as 500 Creeks passed the Teneffee, at the Lower Cherokee towns, and below, on their way, as they declared, to make war on Cumberland, and that they were joined by about one hundred Cherokees of those towns. This must have been the party that attacked Buchanan's station. Dreadful havock was expected, but it is now hoped that the check they have received, will induce them to return, without making further attempts upon that settlement.

On the 2d instant, Black's block-house, on the head of Crooked creek, (a branch of Little river) at which there was a sergeant's command, of captain Crawford's company, was attacked by surprise about an hour and an half in the night, by a party of Indians, commanded by a Cherokee of Will's-town, called the Tail, a brother of the Bench, and Talohteske, consisting of three other Cherokees and five Creeks.

James Paul was killed in the house, and George Morse and Robert Sharp at a fire on the out-side, and John Shankland wounded; three horses were killed, and seven taken off.

A few days past, young Gillespie was conducted safe to Nine Mile (Craig's station) by John Christian and two young Cherokees (the Warrior's Son and Kulsatchee) from Estanausa, where he was purchased from the eight Creeks who took him, by James Carey, with the assistance and interposition of Chuleoah, and other chiefs of the Upper Cherokees, for 250 pounds of leather (equal to eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents) and a fifteen pounds sterling horse. The Creeks value a white prisoner and a negro at the same price, and treat them equally as slaves.

Young Gillespie was taken from his father's house, within 20 miles of this place, on the 12th of September, and his elder brother was killed and scalped by the same party.

The principal chiefs of the Cherokees, except those of the Five Lower Towns, have given notice, that the Five Lower Towns are for war, and every other part of the nation for peace with the United States, and there are daily proofs of the truth of both.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Cumberland, to his friend in this place, dated Mill creek, near Nashville, August 31, 1792.

"SIR,

"Since my last, an attack was made on John Berkley and his son, in his peach orchard, near Bledsoe's Lick, by a small party of Indians, of what nation is unknown, about the first instant; the former was wounded, but bravely returned the fire, and killed an Indian in the act of scalping his son. And on the night of the 27th, a party of fifteen Creeks put fire to captain Morgan's house, near the same place, which was happily extinguished, and the party repelled by the aid of captain Lusk's company, stationed for the protection of the frontiers.

"On the succeeding night the same party opened the stables of James Douglass, and took his horses—the next day Samuel Wilson fell in with them, wound-

ed him, put the party to flight, and regained the horses, a gun, and blanket bloody, which gives reason to suppose the wound was mortal. Much credit is due to Mr. Wilson for his spirited conduct.

"On the 24th ult. the Creeks killed and scalped Mr. Ramsay, an old resident among the Cherokees, and a person newly arrived from Charleston, at the beloved town of Estanaula (among the Cherokees) in open day, declaring it was their orders and determination to kill the Virginians wherever they found them, (for thus they call the citizens of the United States.) This outrage has given offence to the well disposed of the Cherokees. They have lately committed similar outrages on several of the white residents among the Chickesaws and Choctaws, who were friends to the United States.

We hear, that a few weeks ago, a number of Creeks passed the Teneesee, at the Running Water, and had with them captives, a pregnant genteel woman, and a pretty boy, about twelve years of age. Who they were, or from whence taken, was not discovered, as it is unsafe for the friends of the United States to make such inquiries of captives.

On the 6th instant, John Cockran, as he was returning home to his father's house, on Little river, was fired on by three Indians, two balls passed through his cloaths without doing him any further injury.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 8.

Yesterday, a sufficient number of members attending, the house of delegates met, and unanimously elected the honourable Levin Winder, Esquire, their speaker.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the present general assembly, viz.

For Kent county, Thomas Ringgold, Simon Wilmer, Matthew Tilghman and James Ringgold, Esquires.

For Talbot county, Hugh Sherwood, Daniel Powell Cox, Woolman Gibson and David Kerr, Esquires.

For Somerset county, William Jones, Benjamin F. A. C. Dashiell, Levin Winder and Levin Denwood, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, John Eccleston, Solomon Frazier, John Eccleston, junior, and William Goldsborough, Esquires.

For Worcester county, Joshua Townshend, Benjamin Dennis, William Purnell and William Corbin, Esquires.

For Caroline county, Thomas Hughlett, Joshua Driver, Joseph Douglass and Thomas W. Loockerman, Esquires.

For Allegany county, Thomas Beall, of Sam. John Hodge Bayard, John Johnson and Jesse Tomlinson, Esquires.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AT a time when the public attention is drawn in considerable degree to any particular point, and the nature of the case demands a speedy investigation and the decision of the legislature, it may not be deemed improper for citizens of tolerable information on the subject to offer their sentiment to public view.

The arrangement of the militia is at present a topic of much conversation, and a measure to which the attention of the assembly must necessarily be drawn this session.

The general government has passed an act to provide for the national safety, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States—But to carry their act into effect, must rest upon the subsequent provisions of the several states composing the union—It is then with this legislature to determine, whether the militia of Maryland, agreeable to the design of the act of congress, shall be a respectable body, and an efficient military defence, or not.

It will be on all hands admitted, that the freedom of a state must be ultimately protected by a military force of some description or other; and that its efficacy will ever depend upon order and discipline—Without these, to use the phrase of an able statesman, the largest body of armed men will ever be a contemptible mob, easily dispersed. They never will be able to sustain a serious charge from half their number of troops of a contrary description. It follows then, that our citizens must submit to such discipline as will constitute them a well regulated military force, or commit the protection of their lives, liberty and property, into the hands of standing troops; which, by the experience of all ages, has been found to be a dangerous measure; and is more especially repugnant to the principles of a republican government.—Troops of this description, though composed of men who were reared on the soil of freedom, and have ever breathed in republican air, will soon contract professional habits, imbibe peculiar modes of thinking, and distinguish themselves as possessing interests different from those of the community at large. These weaken by degrees, and at last dissolve their attachment to the public weal, beget distrust in the citizens, and ultimately render them hostilely to their best interests.

That the militia may be as well regulated as the circumstances of the people will admit, is a matter truly desirable to every lover of his country, and the act of congress exhibits the outlines of a law for that purpose: But in that act are many blanks, which, to fill up to good purpose, will require considerable skill.

Exemption appears to be an article presenting itself amongst the first to be considered—This it would seem best to touch but lightly. However, *some*, no doubt, there *should* be, but it is questioned whether they should extend any further than to such persons whose civil employments would not admit of making a campaign, or devoting a requisite portion of their time to military duties.

Much depends on the appointment of officers—This will give a complexion to the whole arrangement—and to this head particularly our citizens seem to pay great attention; and in the first place turn their minds to the officers of our late army, and more especially to such of them as have seen the most service, and therefore best acquainted with military rules, order and discipline—Indeed common sense seems to declare in their favour, and to point them out for the first commands, having regard to their former rank respecting each other, and their local circumstances. To appoint men over them of less experience, though ever so wealthy or well-born, would wound their feelings, and drive them from the service of their country—for it is presumed they possess too much patriotism, were they even exempted by law, to with-hold their services under proper appointments.

There are a few of our best military characters who receive half-pay from *this state*, on account of wounds received in the late war, and who, after their recovery, continued on active military duty to the *end* of the war.—These having manifested their attachment to their country in a manner so exemplary, it cannot be doubted but they would readily accept appointments, if made with due regard to the grade to which their experience and merit would give them a title,—As they stand in the first rank veterans, and expert disciplinarians, they would do honour to their appointments, and render singular service to their country.—In such men would the militia have the firmest confidence; and on them their country might reasonably place the utmost reliance in every case of invasion, or other emergency.

The English militia take their serjeants from the invalids of Chelsea, who receive pay; and their adjutants are officers taken from the half-pay list.

The appointment by the legislature or executive of the state, it is presumed, will only extend to the general and field-officers, as the captains and subalterns would be more respected, and be likely to be more useful, to be chosen by their respective companies; and as the usual mode of appointing the staff is by their respective general and field-officers.

The *embodying* the militia is a matter *also* of considerable import. The act of congress enjoins the enrolling of all of a certain description by the captains or commanding officers of their respective companies, which presupposes an appointment of company officers by the state. This, it is humbly conceived, in our circumstances, would scarcely be practicable, as neither the number of such officers requisite, nor their local situations, could be ascertained until the number of companies could be made out, after forming the volunteers corps from the general mass, and their respective bounds so far described as to shew from whence the officers should be taken—for it is not presumed that men will be taken from the district of any one company to officer another. This being the case, in order to carry the act of congress into effect, it seems necessary, in some measure, to depart from its letter; and after having caused the citizens of the given descriptions to be numbered, and proper lists to be returned, to lay the business of enrolling into companies upon the field-officers.

As the light-horse and artillery companies are to be composed of volunteers, the propriety of forming the light infantry and grenadiers of such also may be suggested.—Taken from among the youthful, hale and active, part of our citizens, actuated by a generous love to their country, and a proper sense of honour, holding themselves bound to march at a short notice, on any emergency, as advance corps, in conjunction with the horse and artillery, in any direction the case might require, and authority enjoin; they would be a barrier to our liberty, and as far as their strength would extend, an efficient force to give a speedy check and control to events, which otherwise might prove of mischievous, nay ruinous consequence to the state. If these corps are otherwise constituted, it may be justly apprehended they will be but receptacles for the lazy, the proud and effeminate, conspicuous only for hauteur and uselessness.

That part of the act of congress which requires the militia-men to furnish arms at their own expence, cannot fail in our state to bear very hard on many of the people—We have many good and useful citizens, who having but their labour to support large families, or from other causes of indigence, cannot spare as much money as would purchase their arms—Wherefore, it seems expedient to make such a discrimination in this particular as to make provision to have this useful body of men supplied with arms at the public expence.

A principle of honour, and a sense of duty, will be sufficient to move the virtuous part of our citizens to attend to the provisions of the law, to submit to discipline, and perform their duty with alacrity—But as no community is composed of men all of that description, the law will be inadequate to the design, if the breach of duty is not made penal—Penalties therefore are necessary to enforce a proper degree of discipline; and these, if not laid with discretion, will not answer any valuable purpose—If too lax, they will not command attention—If on the other extreme, they will give disgust, and excite clamour, even when dispensed by the most judicious officer—Their objects among other articles should extend to the enforcing due attendance at musters, the neglect of providing and keeping proper arms, ammunition and accoutrements, and, with respect to such as may be supplied by the public, the loss or abuse of them, and also, to drunkenness, profanity, and disobedience or disrespect to officers during the hours of exercise.

As to trials for offences, experience evinces they best answer their purpose when had in a summary way—They may be either by a court-martial of officers, or a jury of non commissioned officers and privates, with a commissioned officer their foreman.

When the militia are first organized, it will be requisite to call them often together, especially the advance or volunteer corps—these, it is presumed, will possess such a degree of emulation and patriotism as will induce them not only to submit to this requisition, but really to consider their frequent meetings as a desirable kind of entertainment—as to the main body, it may be proper to consult their ease and convenience in a greater degree.

The English militia meet twice a month, from March to October inclusive, once in half and once in whole companies, and annually in regiments four days successively in Whitsun week.

The dispersed situation of our people in the greater part of the state, will scarcely admit of their meeting in regiment at all, and very seldom in battalion, wherefore it might be well to consider their local circumstances, and regulate matters agreeable to the difference of situation—the seldomer they meet in battalion or battalion, the oftener they may meet in companies or squads, this will be more supportable by the people, and much more conducive to a speedy and perfect acquaintance with discipline and exercise—fifteen or twenty men exercising two or three hours a week would soon be made acquainted with field duty, and become dexterous in the use of their arms, and would acquire more knowledge in one such meeting than in three field days.

To conclude—good order and discipline are the life and soul of a militia—if these are neglected your militia will ever be contemptible—but, if duly attended to, will render them truly respectable—but yet, to effect this, they must not be headed by *Summer Soldiers and Sunshine Patriots*, who shrank from the service of their country when it stood in the greatest need—but by *Veterans*—men who served her faithfully through the darkest stages of a most distressing and a doubtful war—On such men the *State*, the *Community*, the *Militia*, might and would have a perfect reliance—but if those who have seen but little service, or none at all, should command, however brave they might be, the militia themselves, nor the community at large could place any confidence in them—So that the labour and expence of forming and training would be a certain loss—They themselves would be but as a deceitful bow, and the law in effect would be a dead letter.

A PATRIOT.

A CHILD LOST!

I LEFT my child, named MARGARET HOGAN, aged about four years, last spring, with a certain Nicholas Williams, a Frenchman, then living near Liberty-town, for him to take care of until I returned from Philadelphia, to which place I was then going on business—and now, on my return, find the said Williams is moved away, with my child, to some place that all my vigilance has failed in finding out. Therefore, any person who can give account where the said Williams now resides or can be found, and will take the trouble to convey such intelligence to the printer in Hagars-town, will thereby confer a never lasting obligation on a poor disconsolate mother, thus bereaved of her child, and who has no reward to offer other than gratitude.

MARY HOGAN.

N. B. Said Williams is a silversmith, but now follows peddling; and I am told, that he and his wife (who is an Irish woman) call the child their own.

October 17, 1792.

☞ The different Printers in the United States who possess a sympathy for the maternal feelings, will be pleased to publish the above.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the [illegible] of DECEMBER next,

A VALUABLE MILL, with two pair of [illegible] and good boulting cloth, with about twenty-five acres of LAND, twenty acres of meadow, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north branch of South-river, on the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town; She is situated in a good neighbourhood for custom, on a valuable stream of water; the sale to begin at 10 o'clock at said mill. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

N. B. I do forewarn all persons whatever, from hunting with either dog or gun, through my plantation from the date hereof, if they do they may depend on being dealt by as the law directs.

November 1st, 1792. 10 7/6 F. R.

William Miller,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he has provided himself with an ELEGANT COACHEE and HORSES for the convenience and accommodation of those that want for town use, or to go a distance, and as it may be more convenient for many to hire a carriage for town use in the winter season, than be at the great expence of keeping horses, he will agree to attend any family for a certain time. His terms will be moderate. From his sobriety and assiduity, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public.

November 1st, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN FAIRALL, near Queen-Anne, a dark bay GELDING, about thirteen hands high, pretty far advanced in years, no perceivable brand or natural mark. The owner is desired to come and take him away, on proving property and paying charges.

Prince-George's county. 1 10 7/6

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the PORT-TOBACCO Post-Office.

MISS JAKSON, Henry Jackson, Princes-Anne, Somerset county; William Sawyer, Prince-George's county, Maryland; John H. Boarman, James Hatcliff, Lawson Speak (2), John Chandler, Charles county; doctor Gustavus R. Brown, Thomas Oden, Balbe Fernandis, Basil Spalding, Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco, Sheriff of Charles county; Norman Hamman Harrison, near Benedict; Archibald Jamison (2), on board the ship Minerva, captain Gibson.

B. DAVIS, D. P. M.

Music Taught.

RAYNER TAYLOR, takes the first opportunity of informing those ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, who may wish to receive his instructions for playing the harpsichord, piano forte, &c. &c. that he is ready to receive their commands, addressed to him at Mr. Richards's, Church-street, when he will attend waiting on them.

Annapolis, 8th November, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition St. Mary's county March court next, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called *Basksford Manor*, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, October 31st, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the meeting of the MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, stands adjourned to Wednesday the 14th instant, at which time the members are earnestly requested to give their attendance at Mr. Mann's, in Annapolis.

ROBERT DENNY, Sec'ry.

November 2d, 1792.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, on reasonable Terms, at his Store,

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, on Religion, Physic, History, Science and Novels among them many valuable publications on Architecture; Stationary of various kinds, elegant Pictures, Jewellery and Plated Ware, with sundry Dry Goods.

JOSEPH CLARK.

THE subscriber has also for SALE, a number of valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will sell a BARGAIN to any person that will purchase the whole.

** An elegant assortment of fine Dutch Quills, drawing paper, such as double elephant, imperial, royal, super royal, fine royal and Caye Medium, &c.

Annapolis, November 8, 1792.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Haberdeventure last night, a GELDING of a deep bay colour, about seven years old, full fifteen hands high, long under streight legs, low neck, carries his head high and tail low, he may have some saddle spots but no other white about him. I do not know that he has been branded, trots and has been used for the carriage, is shod before, he is the property of Mr. A. SCOTT. Whoever delivers him, shall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD, together with a reasonable compensation for trouble and expences; and if he has been stolen, I will give TEN POUNDS to any one who will discover the thief, so that he be convicted.

M. J. STONE.

October 3d, 1792.

A Still-House to be rented,

About three miles from Town.

THERE are two STILLS in it, one containing by estimation between eighty and one hundred gallons, the other about forty gallons, with a malt-mill, and other fixtures and necessary apparatus for carrying on the distilling or brewing business. The building is at present out of repair, but can be soon put in proper condition. For further particulars, inquire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A neat PHAETON,

With or without a PAIR *of young stout* BAY MARES.

Inquire of the Printers.

Wet and Dry Goods Store.

Now opening,

At his Store, near the Dock,

ANTIGUA, Jamaica and New-England Rum, Brandy, Gin, &c. Hyson, Hyson-skin and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Lump, Loaf, and Brown Sugars; Chocolate, Soap, Starch and Blue; Nutmegs, Pepper, Spices, mould and dipped Candles, with sundry articles of DRY GOODS, too tedious to mention.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

THE drawing of the lottery for the disposal of Mr. C. WILLMOTT'S PROPERTY at Vienna is Annapolis, is postponed to a future day. When the tickets are disposed of, timely notice will be given of the time of drawing.

THE MANAGERS.

Annapolis, 29th October, 1792.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1792.

ORDERED, that MORDECAI JONES, of St. Mary's county, having this day filed a petition, setting forth, that on the fifth day of February, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, a certain Caleb Jones, brother of the said Mordecai, executed a deed indented for conveying unto him, the said Mordecai, and his heirs, part of a tract of land lying in said county, called *Barkworth's Lodge*, containing forty-eight acres, more or less, and described by certain courses, that the said deed from accident, and without any fraudulent design, hath not been recorded agreeably to law, that the said Caleb, at the time of executing the said deed, resided in said county, but hath since removed, and is not at this time a resident of the state of Maryland, and the said Mordecai praying by his petition, a decree of this court, for recording the said deed, agreeably to the acts of assembly for such cases provided; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Mordecai, do give notice by procuring a copy of this order, to be inserted six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, of his application aforesaid to the intent, that the said Caleb, or his legal representatives, may appear in this court, on the first day of January next, for the purpose of shewing cause (if any there be), wherefore a decree should not be passed as aforesaid.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to confirm their titles to several parcels of land, lying in Montgomery county, which they purchased of the estate of colonel John Murdock, deceased.

JAMES M. LINGAN,
JOHN THRELKELD.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

On MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER next, will be offered for SALE, at Fredericksburgh,

TWO HUNDRED likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and descriptions, on twelve months credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, a moderate discount will be allowed for all ready payments. Messieurs William Holberne and William Beale, are appointed my agents in conducting the sale.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount-Airy, September, 1792.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away the first instant, from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a NEGRO MAN, named TOM, about 21 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, a likely well made fellow; had on when he went away, a pair of nankeen breeches, old woollen jacket, country linen shirt, and old felt hat; it is supposed he will make towards the Manor, on West river, as his father lives there, with Mr. Benjamin Owens. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master gets him again, shall receive twenty shillings reward, if taken above ten miles from home thirty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

October 9, 1792.

Mr. G. Leimburner,

INFORMS the ladies, that he has removed to the city of ANNAPOLIS for the purpose of instructing those ladies who wish to be taught on the piano forte, harpsichord, common or piano forte guitar. Those ladies who are not supplied with instruments, will be furnished till they have an opportunity of purchasing one. G. L. is to be found at capt. J. Thomas's, opposite W. Pinkney, Esquire's.

ON the second Wednesday in November next an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, for ten electors for the purpose of choosing a president and vice-president of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

RAYNER TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return thanks to the gentlemen of the vestry of St. Anne's, Annapolis, for the favour they have conferred on him, by appointing him their Organist, and hopes to merit their approbation, and that of every person who may contribute towards the supporting him in that office, by his attention to the duty of the church. He likewise begs leave to inform those ladies and gentlemen, who may chuse to take instructions in music, that he will be ready to receive the honour of their commands, before the expiration of the ensuing month.

ANNAPOLIS, October 18th, 1792.

STRAYED or stolen from Mr. GEORGE MANN's, on Saturday last, a small brown and white BITCH with a collar on. Whoever finds the same and will deliver her to Mr. Mann in Annapolis, or Mr. T. Ringgold in Chester-town, shall have ONE GUINEA REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16th, 1792.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of JOSEPH HILL, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring in their claims legally authenticated, in order to receive their devidends of the said estate,

JOSEPH HILL, Administrator.

October 16th, 1792.

SCHEME OF WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c. LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,		793	10 0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,		320	0 0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,		200	0 0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto,		100	0 0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto,		100	0 0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto,		100	0 0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto,		100	0 0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,		37	10 0
	21 ditto of 3 ditto each ditto,		63	0 0
	145 ditto of 3 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound, in bottles,		435	0 0
	First drawn blank,		1	0 0
173 Prizes. 577 Blanks.			£. 2250	0 0
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,			£. 2250	0 0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, George-town; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somervill, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grahame, Peter Emerson, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

JOHN HYDE,

In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE MANN's new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms; having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner: and he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers, that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and will be always supplied with the very best materials, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro shoes, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and dried HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in those two branches since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

ALL persons indebted by bond, note or book debt, to the house of PRICOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and the house of Messieurs CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are desired to make immediate payment to Jesse Dewees, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher for any such payments, or to the subscriber.

WILLIAM COOKE.

Annapolis, October 5th, 1792.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to empower the trustee of her children to sell and convey said children's lands.

2 DOROTHY BARBER.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at public sale, on the dwelling plantation of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-George's county,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of a quantity of valuable medicine, some shop furniture, books, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and plantation utensils.

The above property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, except in cases where the amount of articles purchased may not exceed ten pounds; where bonds are taken, good security will be required.

3 THO. CLARK, Executor.

Persons who want to hire plantation slaves, may be accommodated on the above-mentioned day.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on TUESDAY the 20th day of NOVEMBER,

THREE hundred acres, part of a TRACT of LAND, known by the name of PERRYWOOD, lying in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the western branch of Patuxent river, about four miles from Upper-Marlborough; the land is rich, the better half thereof is woods well timbered; a plot of the land may be seen by applying to Mr. JOHN RIDGEWAY living on the premises, who will shew the lines of the land. Possession will be given to the purchaser, the first day of January next. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by

GARLAND CALLIS,
ANTHONY ADDISON,
CLEMENT BROOKE, } Trustees, for Addison Murdock.

October 18th, 1792. 3X

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly at their next session, praying that an act may pass, to authorise her to sell and dispose of, in behalf of her children, the land on which she now lives, which land was devised to her said children, by her late deceased husband, John Wallace.

JUDITH WALLACE.

Charles county, September 15th, 1792. 7

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts, which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM STEPHEN COMPTON.

Washington county, September 25, 1792. 7

Anne-Arundel county, September 16, 1792.

THE subscriber having conveyed all his property to trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, and still finding that there is reason to apprehend that the whole will be insufficient to pay all claims against him, is constrained to give this public notice to his creditors, that he intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour.

8X W. WORTHINGTON.

To be HIRED,

An excellent Woman Cook,

SHE is honest and industrious, and well qualified, from constant and considerable employment in her line of business, to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who must be taken with her. Inquire of THE PRINTERS.

September 6, 1792. 9

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of this state, to be released from his confinement in gaol.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Somerset county, Maryland, September 16th, 1792. 7

St. Mary's county, September 10, 1792.

WHEREAS a certain Elizabeth Jenifer purchased a tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, called Papaw Fields, of the commissioners of confiscated property, and the subscriber afterwards intermarried with the said Elizabeth, and at her particular desire and consent he exchanged the aforesaid land with a certain Thomas Smoot, for which he give his bond for the conveyance of the same, and before the matter was settled the said Elizabeth died, which put it out of his power to comply with his agreement;—This is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to authorise and empower him to convey the same agreeable to the tenor of his bond.

6 W. B. SMOOT.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be prefered to the general assembly at their next session, for an act, to repeal an act for the preservation of the breed of fish.

3

THE subscriber being unable to discharge his debts intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM KEENE, jun.

Dorchester county, September 12, 1792. 8X

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at LEONARD-TOWN.

DAVID ENGLISH, Zephaniah Forrest, captain Henry Carbery, Thomas H. Egan, Esq; Peter Campbell, Thomas Jenkins, John Allen Thomas, Esquire, four letters.

CLEMENT SEWALL, P. M.

October 1, 1792. 2

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, ANNAPOLIS, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

JOHN BULLEN, William Berry (2), Annapolis; Richard Banester, near Annapolis; captain James Belt, Queen-Anne; major Benjamin Brookes, Upper-Marlborough; Basil Brooke, junior, Calvert county; John Briscoe, St. Mary's county.

John Callahan (2), Joseph Clark (2), Stephen Clark, John Cartwright, Annapolis; Major Richard Chew, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (5), Annapolis; Dare and Allnutt, Hunting creek; Richard Darnall (2), Portland Manor; Caleb Dorsey, Samuel Diggens, Anne-Arundel county.

Anne Eastham, near Annapolis; John Ellis, Magruder's warehouse.

Philip R. Fendall (2), William Faris, Annapolis; William Frazier, Herring Bay; Frisby Freeland, Calvert county; John Forbes (8), Benedict.

John Gwinn (7), David Geddes, James Groombridge, care of Wallace, Johnson and Muir, Frederick and Samuel Green (4), Annapolis; Thomas Gassaway, Anne-Arundel county; William Grindell, Benedict.

Samuel H. Howard (3), Hugh Henry, at Governor Lee's, Annapolis; William Hall, Anne Arundel county; John and Francis Hardy, Magruder's warehouse.

Anne Jackson, Daniel Jenifer, Annapolis; Redmond Johnston, Patuxent.

John Long, Russel Lee, Annapolis; Samuel Lane, Pig-Point.

Richard Mackubin, Annapolis; Arthur Murray, Calvert county; James Mewburn, Nottingham.

Banshaman Okel, Annapolis.

John F. A. Priggs, care of G. Duvall, Annapolis; William Prout, near Annapolis; John Powell, West river; John Parslong, at major Lansdale's, Queen-Anne; Parker Fowler, Maryland.

Elizabeth Ross, Nancy Ross, Henry Ridgely (3), Absalom Ridgely, John Richter, care of Mr. Mann, Annapolis; John Thomas Richardson, West river; Jeremiah Randall, Patuxent; Mary Roberts, William Reynolds, Calvert county; William Reed, near Liberty-town.

William Sandison, at John Ker's, Annapolis; Thomas Stocket, London-town; Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; Rev. Mr. Simpson, St. Mary's county; Gustavus Scott, near Cambridge.

Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river.

William Wallace, John Walch, William Wells, Annapolis; Robert Waugh, Head of Patowmack creek; John Weems (3), Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-office for LETTERS, are requested to send the MONEY, as none will be delivered without. 2

Fencing Academy.

JOHN B. LEMAIRE,

PUPIL of the ROYAL ACADEMY, from PARIS,

PRESENTS his compliments to the gentlemen of Annapolis, informs them, he will open a *Fencing School* in this city the beginning of November next. Mr. LEMAIRE hopes that his strict attention will procure him the approbation of his employers; that beautiful accomplishment, gives a vigour and easy motion to every limb, and throws the frame into the most graceful attitude.

Those gentlemen who may please to encourage his Academy, will call at the Printing-office, or at Mr. Mann's, for the number of pupils they intend to put under his tuition.

Annapolis, October 12th, 1792. 3X

James Robardet,

RETURNS his most grateful sense of gratitude to those ladies and gentlemen who have patronised his SCHOOL, during the last summer. He respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis and adjacent, that he intends to return agreeable to his employers, by their particular request, to open his school again about the month of April next. He feels happy in having received so much politeness from the most respectable characters of this city.

Annapolis, the 13th October, 1792. 3X

Frederick-Town Gaol, Sept. 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

6 THOMAS SCHLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to certain tracts of land, in Anne-Arundel county, willed to him by his late father James Sanders.

6X ROBERT SANDERS.

To be SOLD at Port-Tobacco, by PUBLIC SALE, on the tenth day of NOVEMBER next,

A TRACT of LAND called 'Coot Swamp' lying within five miles of Port-Tobacco, Charles county, containing by patent 510 acres. Application may be made to Mr. Notley Maddox, living on the land, who will shew it, or to

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Piscataway, October 16th, 1792. 4X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend petitioning the general assembly of Maryland, at their next sitting, to pass a law to make a will, purporting to be the last will and testament of THOMAS SEMMES, now a lunatic, but who was in full possession of his reason at the time he executed the will, and for dividing the property, real and personal as there stated, after making such provision for life to the said Thomas Semmes, as the wisdom of the assembly shall deem expedient.

Jam. Semmes,
Joseph Milbourne Semmes,
Ignatius Semmes,
Aquilla Scott,
Anne Semmes,
Mary Semmes,
Catharine Semmes,
Elizabeth Semmes.

6

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber being unable to pay his debts, intends to petition the next session of the general assembly for an act of insolvency.

8X THOMAS B. MORRIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I the subscriber intend to apply to the next St. Mary's county court, after due notice hath been given, for a commission to mark and establish the bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, lying in the same county, called and known by the names of *Temple Bar*, *Lamborough*, *Oxford* and *Addition*, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

3 JOHN ABELL, Sen.

October 20, 1792.

THE Trustees of Charlotte Hall School are requested to meet at the Cool-Springs, on the 15th of November next, on business which very much requires their particular notice.

3 JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Regist.

October 17, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Talbot county, at Easton, in the said county, on the first Monday in November next, for a commission to mark and bound my following tracts of land, called *Dover Marsh*, *Dover*, and part of *Lower Dover*, lying and being in said county, on Choptank river, of which I am seized in fee, and some of the lines whereof depend on course and distance only; according to the act of assembly lately made and provided, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands.

3 JOHN W. HARRISON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, now in the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county for debts which he is unable to discharge, intends to apply to the next assembly, at their next session, for the benefit of the insolvent act.

3 JOSHUA DORSEY, of Henry.

Anne-Arundel county, October 19, 1792.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of this instant, a negro lad named ISAAC, about nineteen years of age, five feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, stammers very much in his speech if he is spoke to very sharp by any body; if he has any marks I know them not. Any person securing the above fellow in any gaol, so that I get him, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and all reasonable charges paid by

3 NICHOLAS WATKINS, of Stephen.

Virginia, Richmond, Sept. 26, 1792.

I REQUEST of Mr. PARKER FOWLER, of Maryland, to inform me in what part of that state he resides, and what estate is in his hands belonging to his nephew, Joseph Fowler, whose mother married Peter Desaix, and removed to this state, and brought him with them. Joseph Fowler died in the American army in 1777, and left me his widow and three children; they are now alive. In case of the death of Mr. Parker Fowler, I will be much obliged to his heirs, executors or administrators, or any other person who will be so kind to give me the above information as speedily as possible through this channel, and I will most cheerfully defray the cost.

6 ANNE FOWLER.

Bacon's Laws

To be SOLD at the PRINTING OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

Where may be had, the late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND. And also, a few copies of the Laws, since that publication. 8

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.